

HACKER'S CREEK JOURNAL

Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants
A Historical & Genealogical Society
of Central West Virginia
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From the Desk of the Director	1
From the Mailbox	2
Question of Identity: Carr Bailey's Father Unmasked	6
Lewis County Connections, Cont.	17
1785 Harrison County, Virginia Tithables	25
Thomas Bartlett C 1703-1783 of Richmond Co, VA	30
Genealogy Queries	37
Chronology of Stalnaker Family Updated	39

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HCPD Mailing Address:

Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants, Inc.,
45 Abbotts Run Road, Horner, WV 26372.

Office Hours

Mon. & Thurs. 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.;

Tues., Wed. & Fri. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

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Phone & Internet:

Telephone: (304) 269-7091 Fax: (304) 269-4430

E-mail: hcpd@hackerscreek.com

HCPD Website: <http://www.hackerscreek.com>

Executive Director: Betty Ann Nicholson

Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants Board

PRESIDENT

Mary Creamer
446 Park Ave.
Morgantown, WV 26505
(304) 292-5721
GodivaM@adelphia.net

VICE-PRESIDENT

Barbara Palmer
215 Buckhannon Ave.
Clarksburg WV 26301
(304) 624-5084
barb@iolinc.net

SECRETARY

Eva Newlon
109 Rebrook St.
Clarksburg WV 26301
(304) 622-6142
enew109@aol.com

TREASURER

Cary L. Williams
376 Keister hollow
Weston WV 26452
(304) 269-4952
WilliCLW@aol.com

LIBRARIAN

Irma J. Curtis
636-A Berlin Road
Weston WV 26452
(304) 269-5002
HCPDLib@hackerscreek.com

CORRESPONDENCE CHAIR

May White
397 West Second St.
Weston, WV 26452
(304) 269-1364

EDITOR

Randall Nicholson
38 Gaston Manor Rd.
Jane Lew WV 26378
(304) 269-1015
NICHOLSONba@citynet.net

EXEC/COMM

PAST/PRES

Maurice Allman
RR 4 Box 264D
Phillippi WV 26416
(304) 457-4170
AllmanMnB@msn.com

BOARD OF DIRICTORS

Joy Stalnaker
213 Linger Run Road
Horner, WV 26327
(304) 452-8495
joy@hackerscreek.com

Bertha Allman
RR4 Box 264D
Phillippi, WV 26416
93040 457-4170
AllmanmnB@msn.com

Donna Williams
376 Keister Hollow
Weston WV 26452
(304) 269-4952
WilliCLW@aol.com

Marion Reed
957-D Mineral Road
Glenville, WV 26351
(304) 462-4002
rwmreed@aol.com

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232 Wilson Street
Weston, WV 26452

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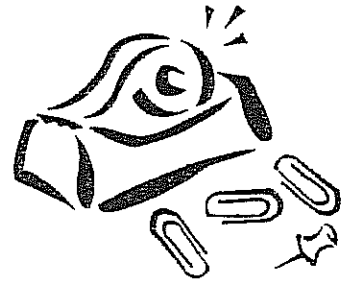
DUES: Membership dues are due October 1 and are effective through September 30 of the following year. Single or family membership is \$35 a year, which includes one copy of each quarterly ***HACKER'S CREEK JOURNAL***. There is an additional \$5 surcharge for "online" access to HCPD Library Resources and access to HCPD-L. **LIFE MEMBERSHIP:** Life memberships are available for \$600.

ANNUAL GATHERING: The annual meeting of the Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants is held each year during the month of August. Come and join us and learn about the pioneers. Bring your genealogical materials, pictures and momentos and spend "A Glorious Weekend with Your Cousins."

If interested in becoming a member of HCPD, simply fill out the membership coupon on the reverse side and return the completed copy to HCPD. Use space around the coupon to tell us what families you are researching.

We are looking forward to having you as a member!

From the DESK



Of the DIRECTOR

It is really difficult to believe that summer is more than half gone. We have been really busy here at the Library with many visitors from all around the country. It is exciting to meet our members from so far away and to be able to help our patrons with their research. It is as exciting to us as to them when they discover some information that adds to their family history or to break down a proverbial "brick wall."

It is time to be planning for our participation in the annual Stonewall Jackson Jubilee Heritage Arts and Crafts Fair which is held on the beautiful grounds of Jackson's Mill Labor Day weekend. This is our biggest fund raising event of the year and requires many, many hours of volunteer participation to get the job done. HCPD does two activities. First, we sell West Virginia books as well as our publications. We jury books written by West Virginia authors and determine whether they meet our criteria. All books must be about WV or by a WV author. Authors are invited to participate in a book-signing during the weekend and all of this must be arranged and scheduled. Volunteers then must conduct the sales during the weekend.

Our second activity is selling old-fashioned "sarsaparilla". We have two booths where we sell this delicious root beer type drink. We have to maintain our supply as well as maintaining ice to keep it cold and have volunteers to conduct sales.

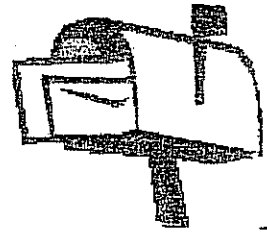
All in all, it requires in excess of 80 people to maintain these activities all during the Jubilee. We are fortunate to have a large number of willing workers to assist us. As I said, this is our largest fund raiser for the year and a large portion of our budget comes from the money we make from these activities.

This years Jubilee starts on Friday, September 1, 2006 at 12:00 and continues through Saturday, Sunday and Monday. If you plan to be in the area, we would love to have you assist us during this time. Anyone who would be interested in working, can call us at 304-269-7091 or e-mail us at hcpd@hackerscreek.com for the details. We would love to have you with us. It's a lot of work but we also have a lot of fun!

Betty Ann

From

the **MAILBOX**



This issue's letter came from our computer mailbox, HCPD-L. In May 2006, a story written by a young man who has roots in the Mountain State but who had never visited it, was posted on "The L." Some of the members saw it as a positive story about his eye-opening experience of a recent driving visit across the breadth of the state, including travel on some of our curving, winding road; others saw the story in a different light and took exception to some of his comments. Out of the considerable discussion that followed the postings, Nancy **MALCOMB** wrote "West Virginia, Almost Heaven?". Several folks suggested that we include it in the Journal. So... here it is!

West Virginia. Almost Heaven?

Personally, I love West Virginia, but I am not blind to its flaws. And I don't care where you live or where you go, every area has its own flaws. That is a fact of life.

I wasn't born nor was I raised in West Virginia. My daddy was, tho, and his folks and their folks, and so on. I have been there many times, have walked the land where my father was born, where he was raised, where his folks were raised. I have seen the same places he and his siblings remember so well. When I look at them thru a stranger's eyes, I see the squalor and the depression and the ugliness. When I look at them thru the memories of my father, I see the excitement of Camp Holly Gray being built, of the trains coming to the sawmill, the sheer enjoyment of an evening spent playing music and singing after a long, hard day working in the fields and/or the mines and/or the sawmill. I see the joy of walking out one's front door and down to the river, where they washed, fished, played. As a stranger, I see the tiny towns, the big cities like Morgantown and Charleston, and the hollers and

such. Through the memories of my father, I see small communities where everyone not only knew everyone else but also was related to them through blood or by marriage! I see communities where kids could ramble freely because everyone knew exactly who they were, who their parents were, and weren't shy about telling your folks if you misbehaved.

Through the memories of my father, I feel the exhilaration of the chicken coop raids, the fear of being caught, the satisfaction of a full belly and getting away with stealing the chicken. I feel the freedom of hopping the logging train to go to town to watch a ballgame, then hopping it again to come home, the fear of jumping off the train as it crosses the river, to swim and get cleaned up before heading home, with no one even knowing they had been gone all day long.

I see the beauty of new homes being built. I also see the beauty of old homes that were built by hand out in the hollers, using the materials that were at hand. Dad's pal Parsh grew up in such a home in Newville, way out on one of those narrow roads that goes from asphalt to gravel to dirt, barely wide enough for one small car to go much less one in each direction. Parsh's dad and his uncles and my grampa and dad's uncles helped build that home back in the 1930's. To get to it, you park your car off the road as best you can and then you walk downhill til you are there. Downhill ain't so bad. it's the return to your car that's a killer! All uphill and steep as can be! But the little house is still in fine shape, tin roof and all, boasts a kitchen, a living room, a main bedroom downstairs and a loft above where the 6 kids grew up. Dad and his cousins remember sleeping overnight as kids and listening to the rain hitting that tin roof.

But I also see the drug problem that seems to be rearing its ugly head with the meth labs and such. However, that is something you see virtually everywhere in this country. And while there is probably still moonshine being brewed somewhere in West Virginia, the days of 'shine runs are long gone.

When I go thru Charleston, I see a good-sized city that boasts one of the lowest, if not the lowest, crime rates in the country for a population of its size. When I search for

records to figure out more for our family tree, I see the copious amounts of records that are available, despite the various courthouses burning and the like, that fairly screams aloud that these folks were proud of their heritage, proud to be recorded in the pages of West Virginia's history. In New York, where I am from, there is virtually nothing prior to 1900. West Virginians can go back to the 1600's when they were still part of Virginia and have tons of records readily at hand for various of the areas.

One of my earliest memories of West Virginia was when, as a child of perhaps 7 or 8 years old, we were visiting my grandmother and she was showing us the house my dad grew up in, the one dad, his brother Bub and my grampa built back in 1948, after their house on the river in Holly burned down. As mom drove, and gramma talked about this and that, what I noticed were the graves alongside the road. I asked how come those were there like that, and gramma said that back in the olden days, folks got buried where there was room. Of course, what those graves were, in fact, were parts of old family cemeteries, not just the odd graves here and there. But for a lot of years, I thought that you would find these graves along any road off in the hills in West Virginia.

When I read dad's writings about, or listen to him telling anyone who will listen, his stories from his childhood, I can picture those places and people and things quite clearly. And I know from firsthand experience that if I want to go to Sutton or Flatwoods or Newville, etc., and roam around, folks are generally very friendly and happy to answer questions or direct you to the person who can answer them.

Is West Virginia a poor state? In material wealth, I guess the answer is yes. There isn't a lot of business, most cities are small; get off the beaten trail and you find yourself basically out in the middle of nowhere. But look at it through the memories of the folks who grew up and struggled to survive (yes, struggled, life was tough unless you were rich in the post-depression years), and you see the beauty of the land, the childhood ability to see things through rose colored glasses, secure in the knowledge that you have a roof over your head and food in your belly today, and if you work hard

tomorrow, you will have it again tomorrow, and so on. You can be excited by small things that adults take for granted, particularly in the world of today, things that mean nothing in terms of wealth but everything in terms of enjoying yourself and your surroundings. You have pals, you have enemies, you have fun. You run free, you don't have to worry about drive by shootings (unless someone mistakes you for a deer!!), and you know that life as you know it is never going to change.

It's my opinion that if there were a plentitude of good jobs to be had there, folks would flock to the state to surround themselves with all that splendor and beauty. Of course, if the jobs were there, the state wouldn't be the same as it would be eaten up by industry the same as most of the north has already been. And while some folks get upset at being labeled a "hillbilly", I don't see anything wrong with it, as to me, it says a person was raised to survive anything life could throw at them, raised to work hard and provide for their families the best way that they can. Dad is proud to be a hillbilly, says he has never been made to feel ashamed of his roots.



An Awhile Ago Gathering: Bob Newlon, John & Bernadette Law, Susie & Walter Nicholson, Nancy Jackson

A Question of Identity:

Carr Bailey's Father

Unmasked

by Joan W. Peters, C.G.

The information found here has been abstracted from Fauquier County Chancery 1809-056 Carr **BAILEY**, Plaintiff v. John & Elizabeth **TOMLIN**, Minter **BAILEY**, Joseph **BAILEY**, William **BAILEY** and John **BAILEY**, Defendants.

This file may be downloaded and viewed from the Chancery index page of the Library of Virginia website.

Carr **BAILEY** filed his The Bill in December 1802. Joseph **BAILEY** and John **TOMLIN** Sr. did not file an answer to the bill until April 1809. In October 1809 the Court dismissed the suit with costs.

This suit contains five documents of some importance to those descendants of Carr **BAILEY**. For purposes of distinguishing the three Carrs mentioned in the Suit, Carr Sr. is Carr **BAILEY** who died testate and left a widow Mary and children who were the defendants in the bill. Carr Jr is the Carr **BAILEY** who died intestate. Carr III is the plaintiff in this Chancery Cause.

1. Abstract of the Bill

Carr **BAILEY**, [Carr III] the orator, stated that his grandfather, Carr **BAILEY**, [Carr Sr.] late of Fauquier County made a will and died around 1770. The will was recorded in Fauquier and is exhibited by the plaintiff as evidence in this case.

It appeared, by the will, that his grandfather left his estate to be equally divided among his children, at the death of his widow. His grandfather's children were **Elizabeth (BAILEY) TOMLIN**, wife of John **TOMLIN**; Minter **BAILEY**, Joseph **BAILEY**, William **BAILEY** and John **BAILEY**, all defendants in this bill of complaint.

His grandfather also left children Carr **BAILEY**, [Carr Jr.] the plaintiff's father and James **BAILEY**. Both Carr [Jr.] and James died. The plaintiff believed that James **BAILEY** died in 1779 or 1780.

During the life of his father and his uncle James, and after the death of his grandfather, **CARR** Sr's widow and the surviving children entered into a deed in which each party became bound to the other to 1) divide his grandfather's estate equally among themselves immediately and 2) provide competent maintenance for the widow.

This division of land and property, took place **before** the death of the plaintiff's father, Carr **BAILEY** [Jr.] and his uncle, James **BAILEY**.

His father Carr [Jr.] died intestate in either 1779 or 1780, leaving a widow, who is now dead, and the plaintiff as the sole heir. His uncle James also died intestate, without a wife or child.

The plaintiff's father Carr [Jr.] was the eldest brother of James and by the then law of descent, became his heir. The plaintiff believed that James died before his father. However, if he died after Carr, the plaintiff could also claim James's estate according to the law of descent operating at that time.

The Deed of Division was never recorded but was kept in the possession either of his grandmother or by some of the defendants.

The defendants now refuse to give the plaintiff any share of the estate of his grandfather and are anxious to suppress the Deed of Division. The defendants are also trying to deprive the plaintiff of his uncle's share of the estate under the will and the deed.

All of these actions are contrary to equity and conscience... The plaintiff wants the defendants to answer the charges made in the bill in order for the court to discover answers to these eight questions:

- 1) What has become of the Deed of Division? Is it still in existence?
- 2) If it is, have the defendants offer it to the Court.

- 3) If the deed is lost, have the defendants state to the court the content and tenor of the deed as far as they can recollect.
- 4) Whether or not the division of the land made by metes and bounds with the children taking possession of their share.
- 5) Whether or not his father and uncle ever take possession of their portion.
- 6) Whether or not the children of his grandfather held his father and uncles' portion of the land and personal property since their (Carr and James) death.
- 7) The plaintiff asks that the defendants be compelled by a decree of this Court to deliver possession and make a conveyance to him of the parts of the real estate that belonged to his father and his uncle.
- 8) Finally, that the defendants account to the plaintiff for the profits, rents and issues of the portion of the estate the plaintiff claims as his father and uncles' heir.

2. Abstract of Joseph BAILEY'S Answer (as the respondent)

Joseph BAILEY ... stated that

- Carr BAILEY [Sr.] was Joseph BAILEY'S father and the plaintiff's grandfather. CARR [Sr.] died in 1771, with a will and possessed of a tract of land in Fauquier, along with sundry Negroes and personal property. The will is annexed and prayed to be taken as part of this answer.
- Carr BAILEY [Sr.] left a widow and children as mentioned in the Bill.
- The plaintiff "however discovers as much ignorance of his parentage as of the disposition made by his father of his Estate—James BAILEY and not Carr BAILEY [Jr] is the reputed, and [Joseph] believes, the real father of the complainant. James...died about the year 1778 or 1779 and Carr [Jr.], his uncle, about 1781 or 1782."

- Mary **BAILEY**, Joseph's mother died in the summer of 1802. She was the widow of Carr **BAILEY** Sr.
- Carr **BAILEY** [Sr.], in his will, after giving each of his children a specific legacy, directed that the residue of his estate should be divided among his children which should be living at the death of his widow.
- Since James and Carr **BAILEY** [Jr.] died long before their mother, their heirs can have no claim to a part of that surplus.
- The Negroes Solomon and Bob, devised to James **BAILEY**, died in the lifetime of Mary **BAILEY**.
- Joseph **BAILEY** has understood that Carr **BAILEY** [Jr.] the plaintiff's uncle, in his last illness, requested that his sister Betty (**BAILEY**) **TOMLIN**, wife of John **TOMLIN**, should have the Negro Tom devised him by his father Carr [Sr.]. John **TOMLIN** accordingly took Tom into his possession.
- The plaintiff, Carr [III] then instituted a suit in this Court against Tomlin for the Negro Tom, which Tomlin compromised by paying the plaintiff \$200.00.
- In answer to that part of the plaintiff's bill which stated that during the lifetime of James and Carr **BAILEY**, that Mary **BAILEY** (widow of Carr Sr.) and all her children entered into a written and deeded contract for an equal division of the estate of Carr Sr: "This is utterly false in all its parts."
- Joseph **BAILEY** "is not surprised that the Complainant, who knows not his own father, should be so egregiously mistaken as he is... concerning the alleged division of Carr **BAILEY** decd [Carr Sr] [according to his 1771 Will]. "
- Joseph **BAILEY** says that "his mother [Mary **BAILEY**] gave to the several children some small portion of the personal estate, at her discretion, of which she kept an account."

- She gave to Carr **BAILEY** the Negro Tom; she gave a horse and some other articles to James but "no property of any kind." Joseph **BAILEY** has **not** come into possession of any of his property.
- "If the agreement and division, mentioned by the complainant,, did, in fact, take place and if each person took possession of, and held his share... what claim can [the plaintiff] have on [Joseph/]"

3. Abstract of the answer of John **TOMLIN** and his wife Betty (BAILEY) (as a respondent)

John and Mary (BAILEY) **TOMLIN** stated that

- Carr **BAILEY** [Sr.], Betty's father, died about 1771, with a will, a copy of which is annexed...
- James **BAILEY**, and **not** Carr **BAILEY**, as the plaintiff erroneously states, is Carr III's father.
- James **BAILEY** died about 1778 or 1779, leaving Carr III as his heir.
- Carr III instituted a suit against John **TOMLIN**, some years ago, for the Negro Tom, claiming him as the heir of Carr **BAILEY** [Jr.] In this suit, John **TOMLIN** compromised by paying \$200.00 for Carr III's title.
- Mary **BAILEY**, Betty's mother, died in 1802. The defendants insist that by the will of Carr **BAILEY**, Carr III is not entitled to any of the surplus of Carr **BAILEY'S** estate [Carr Sr.]
- The Negroes devised James **BAILEY** decd died during Mary **BAILEY'S** lifetime, while in her possession.
- The respondents further say that no such agreement or division, as so stated in the Bill, ever took place. No property of James, as the father of Carr III, or of Carr, as his uncle, was ever in their possession nor has it come into the defendants' hands. Only the Negro Tom came into Betty's possession.
- The respondents deny all unlawful combination and pray that this suit be dismissed with costs.

4. A Subpoena, issued in September 1802 and filed in the cause show that the defendants in this case were John and Elizabeth (BAILEY) **TOMLIN**, Minter **BAILEY**, Joseph

BAILEY, William **BAILEY** and John **BAILEY**. They were summoned to appear... to answer the Bill in Chancery exhibited against them by Carr **BAILEY** [Carr III], as heir in law of Carr **BAILEY** [Carr Jr.] and James **BAILEY**.

Richard **RIXEY**, a Deputy Sheriff, executed the summons on John **BAILEY** on the 9th September and on the rest of the defendants on the 16th September 1802.

5. Carr **BAILEY'S** Will. The only other record found in this Chancery suit is a copy of the Will of Carr **BAILEY**. The abstract of this will follows below:

Carr **BAILEY'S** Will

Made: 6 October 1770

Probate: 28 May 1771

- I give and devise to my loving wife Mary **BAILY**, my whole estate, real and personal, during her widowhood and after her marriage or decease... my will is that my land should be sold and the money arising therefrom, be equally divided among all my children or such of them as shall be then living.
- To son James, after the marriage or decease of his mother, one Negro boy Solomon, to him and his heirs forever.
- To son Joseph, after marriage or decease of his mother, on Negro boy Daniel, to him and his heirs forever.
- To daughter Betty, after the marriage or decease of her mother, on Negro girl Lucy and her increase, to her and her heirs forever.
- To son Carr, after the marriage or decease of his mother, on Negro boy Tom, to him and his heirs forever.
- To son Minter, after the marriage or decease of his mother, one Negro boy Bacchus, to him and his heirs forever.
- To son William, after the marriage or decease of his mother, one Negro woman Sarah and her increase, to him and his heirs forever.

- To son John, after the marriage or decease of his mother, on Negro girl Purley, to him and his heirs forever.
- It is my will and desire that my children shall be maintained out of the profits of my estate, and after the marriage or death of my wife, **my whole estate that shall be left, be equally divided among all my children or such of them as shall be then living.**
- As the boy Solomon, before devised to my son James, is sick, in case he should die before the Division of my Estate, then I give and devise to son James, one Negro man Bob, to him and his heirs forever.
- Lastly, I appoint my wife Mary, Executrix and my friends George **ROGERS** and Joseph **MINTER** Jr. as executors of my will, hereby revoking all other wills.
(Signed) Carr (X) **BAILEY** L.S.

Witnesses:

Humphrey **BROOKE**, William **HAMPTON**, Charles **MOREHEAD**, John **BAILEY**

At a Court held for Fauquier County 28th May 1771

This will was proved by the oaths of Wm. **HAMPTON** and Charles **MOREHEAD**, witnesses thereto, and ordered to be recorded.

On the motion of Mary **BAILEY** and Joseph **MINTER** Jr, who made oath and acknowledged bond as the law directs, Certificate is granted them for obtaining a probat thereof... George **ROGERS**, the other Executor therein named, refused to take upon himself the burthen of the Execution thereof.

Teste: H. **BROOKE** C.C. A copy, Teste: H.R. **CAMPBELL**, C.C.

LEWIS COUNTY CONNECTIONS

And a World War II love story

By Diane Hill ZIMMERMAN

Continued from XXIV, Issue 2:

I gathered these stories over the years during the many happy days and weeks I spent at Aunt Lois and Uncle Harold's mountain home in Pendleton County, West Virginia.

LOIS: Before Harold went into the service, we moved into a house on the main road, closer to Mom and Dad, because our house on the hill was isolated. We didn't get to live there long before Harold and Harley went into the armed service on the same day, August 1, 1942. They enlisted together because they hoped they'd get to serve together, but Harold had basic training at Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio, and Harley went to Las Vegas, Nevada, where they were developing the Atomic Bomb. Both volunteered for the Army Air Corps (there wasn't a separate Air Force until after war) because they knew they'd be called up soon and draftees were always sent to Army Infantry. Harley was called before Harold because he had a lower draft number and was a year younger. He had registered before his first child, Gary, was born. They both signed up as aircraft mechanics but wound up being cooks, which both hated passionately. As expert marksmen, they had hoped to eventually be aircraft gunners. Such is Army life.

Harley served in Brazil most of the time. He was gone about three years and Harold three and a half years. Lowell didn't go into the Navy until 1945, about three months before the war ended. He had a really high draft number because he had two kids when he registered. He served in San Diego at the Navy shipyards. "Of this experience he said, tongue in cheek that, "He fought the battle of San Diego." Before his service, he worked in the mines and on towboats on the Ohio and Monongahela Rivers.

DIANE: My father, Charles Edward "Billy" **HILL**, had enlisted in the Navy when I was about a year old. He was mustered into the Sea Bees¹ as he was a gifted mechanic, welder and carpenter. He received ribbons for service in every campaign: American, South Pacific, and European-African-Middle Eastern. He was stationed in England for a year or so and was part of the Normandy Beach invasion of France. I still have some of the souvenirs he bought; A mug with pictures of King George and Queen Mary on it and a chess piece; a cigarette lighter made from a bullet casing and another lighter in the shape of a Thunderbolt fighter airplane. He was a Water Tender 1st Class when he was discharged, the equivalent of a Sergeant.

Combat engineers were first created during WW I. The Navy Sea Bees were organized right after Pearl Harbor in response to the capture of several civilian engineers on Wake Island. Because they weren't covered under the covenants that protected the military, they were executed.

The CBs were fighting engineers and were trained to work under fire. They were crucial to the success of the Normandy invasion of France. Their symbol was a fierce looking bee in a sailors hat, wielding a machine gun in one hand and a wrench and hammer in another. General Douglas **MACARTHUR** described WW II as "an engineers war".

When you ask a Sea Bee what it is they do, the answer is, "We build anything and everything and do it quickly. The Marines have their guttural "oo-rah" to denote "we get the job done". The CBs catch phrase is "lay hold - heave". They often had no way to lift tons of material other than by sheer muscle power. They had to work in unison so these tasks were choreographed like a ballet.

They improvised with whatever was at hand or could be flown or parachuted in. It was very innovative engineering. Occasionally, the Sea Bees would go ashore even before the Marines so the standard joke was that Sea Bees met the Marines when they landed.

¹C.B. for Construction Battalion

The first time I remember Dad was during his only leave in the autumn of 1944. The Normandy invasion was over and he was probably surprised to be alive. He'd been under heavy fire for days during "Operation Overlord." He took a steam shovel to the beach but a shell hit just beside it, causing it to roll over. Dad managed to jump clear. He got a ride on the next boat back to his ship and spent the remaining time driving boats full of soldiers and equipment to the beach. Can you imagine how happy his wife and parents were to have him home and the stories he had to tell?

When his leave was about over, he asked me what he should bring me the next time he came home and I asked for, "An ironing board, an iron and a little baby sister." I didn't see him again until he was mustered out. All three of my requests were filled but I have no idea why I asked for any of them. I've always hated ironing and it was awhile before I cared much for my sister.

Janet was born the year WW II ended, on June 26, 1945 and I was born the year it began, for the U.S. anyway. She was supposed to have been named Jeannette but became Janet because of Dad's poor spelling. Mom wrote and asked him what she should be named and interpreted it as Janet as he spelled it Janett. Her middle name, Carole, was after the movie star, Carole Lombard. When she was born, I knocked on all the neighbors' doors to announce, "Mom went to the drugstore and got me a baby sister." It wasn't long before it became apparent my "Prima Dona" days of only grand-childhood were over.

LOIS: I was a literal Rosie the Riveter for a time. Mom and Dad went back to Pittsburgh after Harold and Harley left. I was able to stay one night with them on my way to Akron to work at Goodyear Aircraft. I got the job by writing and asking for it while still living in Brown. We figured Harold would be shipped overseas after basic training in Dayton, so I thought I should stay as close as possible while I could. Also it would keep me occupied, support the war effort, and I could save some money.

Goodyear wrote back and said I was just what they were looking for. I think they expected Harold to go overseas too. Everyone was surprised when, after basic training in Dayton, he was shipped to the state fair grounds at Indianapolis, Indiana, with a small group of 500 men. This was a top-secret storage depot for the Nordon bomb sights, the best in the world. Since my job was well paid and I enjoyed it, I stayed in Akron because we still figured he'd go over seas. Harold got a three-day pass every month.

I didn't have a place to stay when I got to Akron but went to a hotel and called Harold to let him know I'd arrived. The next day I got a newspaper, closed my eyes and pointed at the Rooms to Let ads. Thank goodness I chose a very pleasant family, the **MACINTOSHES**. We got along really well. They were from Scotland and had a daughter named Doris and a dog named Smoochie. They went to a Scots/American party every Saturday and would be pretty high when they got back. Smoochie would stay in my room while they were gone and didn't want to leave. Dogs have always liked me. It was funny to listen to them try to coax him back with the accent and other problem. They had immigrated first to Canada and then to Akron. They charged me \$5.00 a week with cooking and laundry privileges but I didn't cook; just kept sandwich stuff in the fridge and did laundry on Saturday night when they were at the party.

I worked from 2:30 to 11:00 p.m. from October 1942 till May 9, 1943, Harold's birthday. I rode a bus each way on a pass that cost a dollar each week and ate downtown at the restaurant where I changed busses. They paid me 68 cents an hour until I got a raise to 80 cents. At that time coal miners only made \$1.00 an hour. They liked me at the Goodyear plant and asked me to stay if and when Harold went overseas. I always left on good terms at every place I worked.

I riveted FG1s (Corsairs), a Navy gull winged, single passenger fighter, on the bulkhead behind the pilot's seat. My boss was named Cotter and was quite a tease. Once I asked him how the men relieved themselves and he said they ran a hose outside. I still don't know what they did. I was the riveter and worked with another person called the 'bucker' on the

other side. The buckler held a bucking bar for me to push the rivet against, which spread the ends of the rivet and fastened the pieces together. It took some team-work as we usually couldn't see each other. We worked mostly by feel and by signals. I used an air gun to insert the rivets. Some of the spaces we had to work in were too small for even a small normal sized person so they hired midgets.

When we were as certain as we could be that Harold wouldn't go overseas, I quit and moved to Indianapolis and lived there about a year. I worked at Chevrolet Commercial Bodies, burring off sharp edges and excess aluminum from aircraft parts. They were under contract to Allison Aircraft. It was boring but everyone just dreamed their dreams and worked hard.

When I left Indianapolis the people at Chevrolet Commercial Body gave me a going away present and took me out to dinner after work. Mom was there so she went with us. She was sitting next to a window and a Venetian blind fell down on her head. It bothered her for a good little bit even after she got home. She was on her way home to Brown from Memphis, Tennessee, after helping Harley's wife, Mittie, when their second child, Shirley, was born. She stopped at Indianapolis because I was going to take a few days off and go home with her.

Travel during the war wasn't pleasant. Civilian travel was discouraged so servicemen could have the space. Trains and busses were very crowded, mostly with drunken, randy soldiers and it was hard to even find a place to sit. It was better to travel with an escort.

Before we left Indianapolis, we had a "Final Get-Together" on November 19, 1943. The program stated, "This party is given by the Enlisted Men of this Command and is dedicated to our officers for whom we have great respect, admiration and real affection.

It is our sincere hope and desire than when orders come sending us over there, they may lead us in the job we have been preparing for over here.

We take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude and appreciation for the understanding manner in which each

officer has performed his duty. We, too, have tried to be Good Soldiers.'

The menu was Stuffed Celery Hearts, Stuffed and Ripe Olives, a variety of pickles, Roast Young Southern Turkey, Smoked Liverwurst, Smoked Pork Luncheon Loaf, Cranberry Sauce for Goose or Gander, Potato Salad, Shrimp Salad, Combination Salad, Coffee with or without.

This was held in the Athenaeum Turner Hall with entertainment provided by the Ted Campbell Orchestra. At this time Harold was a Corporal.

Harold was ordered to leave for a staging area in St. Louis and didn't know where he'd wind up. But he was sent to Scott Field in Belleville, Illinois, just across the river, again as a cook. That was a huge base, so big it was divided into four sections. The train didn't go directly to Belleville, we had to get off at East St. Louis and take a bus the rest of the way. At first we had to live in a hotel, the Goldenrod, just across the street from the Police Station. After about four months my friend, Elsie Westerham, found us a real cute apartment. I met her on the job and guessed she was from Indianapolis because she called everyone 'kid,' an Indianapolis trait. She let us know about a vacant apartment in her building. I corresponded with her for several years. Her husband's name was Orville.

Housing was very scarce everywhere but especially around military bases. We loved our new home because we could do our own cooking and have some privacy. We even had our own back yard enclosed with brick walls. We wanted to clean it up and plant flowers so Harold started digging out a bunch of trash and junk and was throwing it against what appeared to be a wooden fence to knock the dirt off. Suddenly we heard a voice, as from heaven, exclaim, "Hey quit that, at ease Jack!" The fence was actually the wall of the house where this man lived and his stuff was being knocked off the shelves. Fortunately he wasn't mad, just wanted to protect his worldly goods, and he became our friend.

We did plant flowers and grass and had a beautiful yard. A neighbor told us, "A tree may grow in Brooklyn (after the then popular book) but it's not as nice as a flower garden in Belleville." It was very hot on the plains in summer so we tried

to cool down by hosing down the bricks in the garden but the landlady made us quit because the water bill went up so high.

Harold only got to come home every other night. One evening he wanted to go to a movie and asked me 'What time is it?' and the radio on top of the fridge said, 'It is now ____ o'clock.' We laughed until we cried. Those were tense times and we always needed a good laugh.

I went to work at St. Clair Shoe Factory making raincoats for the Navy. This was a hateful job because we worked with glue, which stuck to everything. We removed it by rolling up another big gob of glue and rubbing it over the stuck-on glue but we never seemed to get it all. Our boss was a Mr. **ROYSE** and was German with a thick accent. He liked his Snapps and once a girl that worked for him teased him about giving her some. He said, "Now Anna Mae, work is work and Snapps is Snapps, now you get back to work."

I quit that job after going home with Harold on furlough. The train depot was in Glen Elk, a suburb of Clarksburg, which was a notorious red-light district. Because I had to catch the train in Glen Elk, the factory wanted me take a thorough physical before letting me go back to work, and I refused.

It didn't take me long to get a job at Roesch Enamel Range Company, but it was another awful place to work. Mr. **ROESCH** was a hard taskmaster, another German who once beat an employee nearly to death. I saw this man, with his head bleeding, as I crossed the railroad tracks on my way to work.

I also worked at St. Clair Potteries, painting porcelain, which I really enjoyed but it didn't pay as much as **ROESCH**. We both hated Belleville. About the only bright spot was a friend of Harold's named Cotton **BRUNNING**. There were one of the many German families in the area. Cotton wasn't married and was stationed practically next door to his parents, who lived in Mascoutah on a farm. They had a camp on the Mississippi River where they would fish in summer and hunt in the winter. Harold went as often as he could to rabbit hunt. This was practically his only release from cooking, which he detested.

Mr. and Mrs. **BRUNNING** really like Harold and often had him over for 'luncheon' and served a kind of cheese that

Harold never learned to like. One time Harold and Cotton were at the fishing camp and wanted to get up early the next morning to fish. One of the guys with them was drinking and wouldn't go to sleep so they played a trick on him. Cotton dressed Harold up like a girl and sent him outside in the rain to knock on the door. When the guy opened the door Harold said in a falsetto voice, "I'm lost and cold, can I come in?" The man was completely fooled and very willing for her to come in until he noticed Harold's army boots.

Harold never stopped trying to get into gunnery school. He actually wanted to be a pilot but was too old. Finally, in October 1944, he was shipped to the gunnery school in Las Vegas, Nevada.

I went home to Brown because we knew he wouldn't get many furloughs. I got a job at Carnation Milk Company near Clarksburg. Their motto was, "Our Milk is From Contented Cows" but the workers weren't as contented - it didn't pay very well - about 43 cents an hour to start. I soon got a raise up to 48 1/2 cents. I stayed with Harold's mother for a while and then boarded in Wilsonburg with Mrs. Fowler and walked to work all during the summer of 1945. When I got home I'd be pretty tired and Mrs. Fowler would tell me to 'sit and blow awhile.' Louise also boarded with her when she worked at the Carnation.

Harold went to Oklahoma for more schooling and then to Texas to be trained on B17s. This was our longest separation and we both missed each other horribly. We wrote to each other nearly every day, sometimes twice a day.

NOTE: Aunt Lois saved his letters from this period. I'll include excerpts as an illustration of the time and his affection for her. They sometimes called each other "Ma" and "Pa", the names Earnest Hemingway and his wife called one another. Hemingway was at the height of his popularity.

Editor's Note: We'll continue with this story and Lois' and Harold's letter in next issue.

1785 Harrison County, Virginia Tithables

1785 John SLEETH List of Tithables.

Alex WEST, John RUNYON, Matthew RICHARDS, John KESTER, Conrad RICHARDS, Samuel BORRIS, Jacob HARLESTON, Ebenezer HALEY, James SLEETH, Samuel BONET, Thomas Doyle MCCUNE, Elizah?, Joseph CROZAN, Thomas HUGHES, Daniel CHASE, Thomas HUGHES, Henry FLESTER, James CAMPBELL, Christen HARRISON, William HANNAN, Jesse HUSE, David Wells SLEETH, Alex. SLEETH, John SLEETH, George COLLINS, Adam BUSH, Joseph ?, Isaac ?, Edmund WEST, constable, James SCHOOLCRAFT, Adam O'BRIEN, James TANNER, Elias HUSE, John RICHARD, John COLLINS, John BROWN, George BRUSH, Jacob COZAD, John HACKER, John WAGGONER, Richard CLARK, Jacob BUSH, Abraham ?, Edmond WEST, Joel LOWTHER, John HUGGLE.

Thomas CHENEY list of Tithables for 1785. Harrison Co. VA, from the mouth of the West Fork River up to Simpsons creek including the River Valley.

Moses HOFF, Robert PLUMMER, Constable, Edom FREEMAN, George TETRICK, William TUCKER, Joseph SEXTON, Nathan TUCKER, Koonrod KOON, Henry BUTCHER, Joseph KOON, Enoch JAMES, Jacob BIGLAR, Jacob TETRICK, John TUCKER, John GOODWIN, John GOODWIN jr, Evan THOMAS, Ezekial THOMAS, John WICKWIRE, John OWENS, Owen OWENS, Lambert FLOWERS, Thomas CHENEY, Henry SNIDER, John DAVIS, Jonah EDWARDS, George MOOREHEAD, Evan THOMAS.

John POWERS list of tithables for the year 1785 on the waters of Simpsons creek and the Thompson Settlement.

Wm. BARTLETT, Watson CLARK, David EDWARDS, James ANDERSON, Caleb STOUT, Joseph DAVISSON, William ROBINSON, Samuel SHINN, Samuel

JAMES, Isaac EDWARDS, Wm. MCKENNEY, John BARTLETT, John ALLEN, Henry THOMPSON, William THOMPSON, Elizabeth WEBB, George STEWART, Thomas BARTLETT, Walter EVERET, John NUTTER, Joseph WILKINSON, Samuel SMITH, Jacob KEES, Thomas STOUT, Bonham STOUT, Samuel WILKINSON, James ANDERSON, Isaac STACKHOUSE, John BOWERS, Thomas WEBB, Aaron SMITH, William ASA, Jonathan STOUT, John STACKHOUSE, John SAILOR, Isaac SHINN, Jacob KEES, Joseph DAVIS, Ralph MORROW, Ann DAVISSON, Joseph WILKINSON, Daniel STOUT, Thomas WILKINSON.

Benjamin ROBINSON list of tithables for 1785 from the county line up the west side of the west fork river to Limestone Creek.

David WAMSLEY, Thomas BARTLETT, Robert BARTLETT, Benj. BARTLETT, Barns ALLEN, Samuel MCINTIRE, Samuel HARBERT, Edward HARBART, Joseph WOOD, Edward CUNNINGHAM, Thomas CUNNINGHAM, Joseph WAMSLEY, Peter CORNELISON, John WOOD, John CUTRIGHT, Christopher CARPENTER, Benj. ROBINSON, Levi SHINN.

Harrison Co. VA John MCCALLYS list of tithables for the year 1785 from the mouth of limestone up both sides of the West Fork River to Lost Creek.

John CAIN, Abijah WOOD, Jacob RICHARDS jr., Job HUGHES, Josiah DAVISSON, John HESS, William LOWTHER, Thomas BARKLEY, James MEEK, George RICHARDS, Jacob RICHARDS, Isaac RICHARDS, William RUNYAN, Nicholas BULGAR, John MYERS, Thomas READ, Thomas MCCANN, Cornelius WARD, Jonathan COBURN, William TANNER, Isaac DAVISSON, Nicholas CARPENTER, John MCCALLY, John READ, Robert PIKE, Benjamin RICHARDS.

George JACKSON Lists of tithables 18. Jul 1785 , on the waters of Elk Creek.

Samuel BEARD, Christopher NUTTER, Benjamin SHINN, Mathew NUTTER, Daniel FINK, John DAVISSON, Henry RUSS, John Wade LOVBERRY, Lewis DUVALL, Hezekiah DAVISSON, Dinnes MURPHY, John GREGORY, Major POWERS, Joseph GREGORY, Wm. MURPHY, Obadiah DAVISSON, David MURPHY, Benjamin COPLIN, George DRIAKE, Benj. CUTTER, Andrew DAVISSON, Levi DOUGLASS, John RADCLIFF, James SHREVE, John MURPHY, Bazel WILLIAMS, Wm. HAYMOND, Jonathan LAMBERT, Daniel DAVISSON, Gilbert HUSTEAD, Notley DUVALL, Joseph HASTING, Wm. CARDER, Geo. JACKSON, Sotha HICKMAN, John WOLFE, Francis MCCANN, John PRUNTY, Wm. DAVIS, Amaziah DAVISSON.

A List of taxable and tithable property and tithables as per order of court 1785, Salathiel GOFFS Cheat River Dist. and Horse Shoe Bottom.

James PARSONS, George RICHARDSON, Salathiel GOFF, Philip MINEAR, Thomas WILMOTH, Wm. PARSONS, James SHAW, Hannah CUPER, Adam MINEAR, Neriah GANDY, Patrick MAGONAGAN, Mickle PARSONS, William SHAW, David MINEAR, Edward JOHNSON, Philp FISHER.

H. DELAYS list of tithables for 1785 from Pettys Ford up to Joseph CROUCH'S.

Anthony CHEVELEAR, George WESTFALL, John CROUCH Jr., John CURRENCE, Charles PARSONS, Henry DELAY, Janathan CROUCH, Ebenezer PETTY, John CROUCH Sr. , Lidda CURRENCE, William CURRENCE.

The tithables and taxable property of Buckhannon River settlement taken by Edward JACKSON , 1785.

Charles FORANAH, Henry FINK Sr., John CUTRITE Jr., John BUSH, John JACKSON, David CASTO, Henry FINK Jr., Joseph HALL, Edward JACKSON, John BOSART, Henry RUNYAN, John CUTRITE Sr., John JACKSON Jr.

Jacob WESTFALLS list of Tithables 1785 from Leading Creek up to Pettys ford, including both sides of the Valley River.

Aaron RICHISON, Abraham KITTLE, Anthony SMITH, Benj. WILSON, Benj. CUTRIGHT, Benj. JONES, Cornelius BOGARD, Daniel WESTFALL, David CASSITY, David HENDERSON, David PHILLIPS, Elizabeth SPRINGSTONE, George BREDIN, Henry PRETTIOC, John TRUBIES, John PAULY, John WILSON, Isaac MCHENRY, Jonathan SMITH, Jacob WOLF, Joseph DONAHUE, Thomas HOLDER, George REEDING, Jacob STALNAKER Sr., Jacob STALNAKER Jr., Jacob WESTFALL Sr., Jacob WESTFALL Jr., John JOHNSON, John YOAKUM, John KITTLE, Jacob KITTLE, John CASSITY, Matthias WHITMAN, Michael TONER, Nicholas SMITH, Nicholas PETRO, Nicholas WOLF, Peter BREDIN, Peter CASITY, Phineas WELLS, Philip CLEM, Richard KITTLE, Solomon RYAN, Jonas FRIEND, Benj. HORNBECK, Andrew SKIDMORE, Samuel MCHENRY, Samuel QUICK, Thomas PHILLIPS, Thomas BORE, Valentine STALNAKER, William CASSITY, William SMITH, William LEVIT, William BLAIR Sr., William BRIGGS, William BLAIR Jr., Zachariah WESTFALL, William ANGLIN, George TETER, Jacob SHOOK, Samuel EBERMAN, Alexander BLAIR, Ellizabth SHAVER, Hezekiah ROSECRONTS, Jacob SHAVER, Jacob BRINKLE, Joseph FRIEND, James BODKIN.

C. WESTFALLS list of tithables for 1785 taken from Leading Creek down to the county line including or comprehending those between the East Side of the Valley River and Cheat Mountain.

Cornelius WESTFALL, John WESTFALL, Robert MAXWELL, William WESTFALL, Daniel BOOTH, Philip WASHBURN, Samuel COLE, Wm. WILSON, Aaron ?, George WESTFALL, Hannah WIRE, Wm. HADDOX, William CLARK.

Patrick HAMILTONS list of tithables 1785 from Jacob CROUCHS up to the county line.

George ALLFORD, John ALEXANDER, Judy CROUCH, Robert HENDERSON, John HADDEN, James

LECKY, Sr., Franceys MCDONALD, Charles NILLSON, Elmer
RIFFEL, Christopher TRUBY, Benj. ABBOT, Margaret BARE,
Richard ELLIOTT, Wm. HAMILTON, David HADDEN, Thomas
LECKY, James MOOR, James PRATHOR, Daniel
SIMERMAN, John WARRICK, Peter SHAVERS, John
ALLFORD, Joseph CROUCH, Patrick HAMILTON, John
HAMILTON, James LECKY Jr., James MCCLAIN, Joseph
MILTON, Jacob RIFFEL, George SHAVERS, George
WILSON

Thomas BARTLETT

c1703-1783

of Richmond Co, VA

Summary

Thomas BARTLETT was born about 1703. We don't know his parents or where he was born or grew up. He married Elizabeth in the early 1720s and they lived in Lunenburg Parish, in the western part of Richmond County, Virginia. They had 7 or 8 children from 1724 to the 1730s who survived. Elizabeth died and Thomas married Catherine, and they had 1 or 2 more children in the early 1740s who survived. In 1742 Thomas bought 110 acres of farm land along the main (east-west) road of Richmond County, at the present location of



Newland, VA. By the early by Jim BARTLETT

1750s four of their sons had married, and moved away to start their families, while the youngest son and all four daughters remained in Richmond County, married and raised families. In 1767 Thomas wrote his will, naming his wife Catherine and 9 children: John, James, Joseph, Thomas, Elisha, Anne JONES, Mary SCOTT, Bathsheba FONES and Sarah SCATES. Thomas voted in 1771. He probably survived most of the Revolutionary War period, as his will was probated in 1783.

Birth Thomas and Elizabeth BARTLETT had a son James, born 6 January 1726², and their eldest son, John, was born

² An * indicates a footnote or endnote – see all such records in the Appendix.

about March 1724 (see the section below about the children's births). So Thomas and Elizabeth were probably married about a year earlier, or March 1723. Assuming Thomas was about 20 years old when he married (he might have been 2 years older or younger), he would have been born in 1703. If James' birth date was based on the old calendar and he was really born 6 January 1726/27, then Thomas might have been born in 1704. If they had a child born between John and James who died in infancy, then Thomas would have been born in 1702. So let's say Thomas **BARTLETT** was born c1703, plus or minus 3 years.

Parents Who were Thomas **BARTLETT'S** parents? I have not been able to find any clear clues to his ancestry. Pure speculation includes:

1. He arrived on a trading ship from England, via Africa, crossing the Atlantic, and up the Chesapeake Bay, and into the Rappahannock River to Richmond County, Virginia in the 1703 to 1720 time frame – perhaps as an indentured servant.

2. He descended from one of the two **BARTLETT** families who settled in Maryland in the 1600s; and he crossed the Chesapeake Bay to Virginia to settle and raise a family.

3. He descended from the **BERKLEY** family in neighboring Westmoreland County. Records of the **BERKLEYS** in Westmoreland County sometimes had their name spelled **BARTLETT**, and sometime the **BARKLEY**, in various records. In the early 1700s, Richmond County extended to the frontier and was just south of Westmoreland County³.

We can rule out Thomas being a descendant of Thomas **BARTLETT** b c1670 and Patience **BENTLEY** of Essex County, Virginia, just across the Rappahannock River, because DNA results from descendants of the Essex and Richmond **BARTLETTS** are very different. So at this point I

³ See the article in the Appendix about the county boundaries in the early 1700s.

don't know where Thomas **BARTLETT** c1703-1783 was born, or to whom, or where he grew up⁴.

Marriage to Elizabeth

Based on the estimated birth years for his children (see below), Thomas **BARTLETT** probably married about 1723. We know from the birth records recorded in the North Farnham Parish Register that his wife's name was Elizabeth. She was probably the daughter of a neighbor, because people didn't travel very far in the 1720s. We don't have a record of their marriage or of either of them until 1726, so it is possible that they were married elsewhere and then moved to Richmond County. However, I still think the most probable scenario is that they courted and married in Richmond County.

Children

From his 1767 will*, we know Thomas **BARTLETT** had 9 children who grew to adulthood. From the North Farnham Parish Register we know that James was born 6 January 1726 to Thomas and Elizabeth **BARTLETT***; and Anis (probably Anne) was born 24 May 1729 to the same parents*. Their births are 40 months apart. This is compatible with an average of 22 months between births, and would indicate Thomas and Elizabeth probably had a child between James and Anne, about September 1727 who died in infancy and was never recorded. James was the second son named in his father's 1767 will. John was named first and he inherited the plantation, which by the primogeniture rules of the time went to the eldest son. Based on the 22 month estimate, the John was probably born about March 1724. Then, using the birth order of the sons and daughters in the will, we can postulate that Joseph was born March 1731 and Thomas, Jr. January 1733. Assume another birth in November 1734 – perhaps William who witnessed a 1747 will*, and may have died before 1767. Then Mary born September 1736; a birth in July 1738 who died young; and Bathsheba, born May 1740. Now studying Elisha **BARTLETT**, the youngest son - he had children born

⁴ See the article in the Appendix (in a later issue) about other **BARTLETT** families in the area

1767, 1768, 1770, 1775, etc. I estimate he was born about 1745 or 46. So, filling in the gaps, Sarah born March 1742; then a birth in January 1744 (or this may have been a gap between mothers, Elizabeth and Catherine); and Elisha born November 1745. Alternatively Sarah could have been a daughter of Catherine and born January 1744.

Clearly these estimates could be off by maybe as much as 10 years, but they offer a starting point, which is based on a reasonable "fit"⁵ with the facts we know. So in summary:

John was born ca Mar 1724, m ca 1748 Anne **SETTLE**, in 1751 moved to Culpeper Co.

James, b ca Jan 1726; was alive in 1783, perhaps in Fauquier.

Infant, b ca Sep 1727; Francis died May 1727.

Anne, b ca May 1729, m ca 1750 Charles **JONES**; her eldest child born ca 1752; stayed in Richmond County.

Joseph, b ca Mar 1731; uncertain about his marriage; may have gone to SC with **EIDSONS??**

Thomas Jr., b ca Jan 1733; m ca 1752 Anne ____; eldest child b ca 1753; in 1768 in Fauquier County.

[William?] b ca Nov 1734; William is named 1747 Will.

Mary, b ca Sep 1736; m 1757 Thomas **SCOTT**; stayed in Richmond County.

Infant, b July 1738; probably died young.

Bathsheba, b ca May 1740; m ca 1758 Charles **FONES**; eldest child b ca 1771; stayed in Richmond Co.

Sarah, b ca Mar 1742; m ca 1764 Joseph **SCATES**; eldest child born ca 1765; stayed in Richmond Co.

????, b ca Jan 1744.

Elisha, b ca Nov 1745; m ca 1766 to ????; eldest child b ca 1767; stayed in Richmond Co.

Marriage to Catherine

In his 1767 will*, Thomas named his wife Catherine. Since we know the mother of his earliest children was Elizabeth, clearly Catherine was a subsequent marriage –

⁵ See the article in the Appendix about Birth Dates with accompanying chart which shows this more graphically.

almost certainly a second marriage after Elizabeth had died. So when did Elizabeth die, and when did Thomas marry Catherine? We can look to the naming patterns, to try to discern the time line.

We know that Thomas **BARTLETT** Jr c1733 had a daughter Elizabeth among his 15 grown children, but he had no daughter Catherine. He also had at least 4 granddaughters named Elizabeth, and one named Catherine. So it's probably safe to assume his mother was Elizabeth, and that she lived at least to 1733. We don't know much about the children of Mary (who married Thomas **SCOTT**).

Of all the known descendants of the two youngest daughters – Bathsheba (married Charles **FONES**) and Sarah (married Joseph **SCATES**) – there are no daughters or granddaughters named either Elizabeth or Catherine, whom we know of yet. Sarah did have four great-granddaughters named Elizabeth, but that was a very common given name. It is not clear to me that the naming patterns for these two daughters provide much concrete evidence either way.

On the other hand Thomas's youngest son Elisha had a daughter Catherine (she married Everard **PULLEN** in 1793 in Richmond County), and no known daughter named Elizabeth. It is very probable that Catherine was Elisha's mother, and that Catherine and Thomas were married in the early 1740s.

Note the discussion below about the Plantation Thomas **BARTLETT** bought in 1742, which indicates Catherine may have been a daughter of Edward **EIDSON**, Sr. Also note that John **EIDSON** was the first witness to Thomas **BARTLETT'S** 1767 will. Often one of the witnesses, usually the first, was a close relative of the wife. This provides another clue that Catherine may have been the sister of John **EIDSON**, and thus a daughter of Edward **EIDSON**, Sr.

If Thomas and Catherine were married about 1742, this would mean that Thomas and Elizabeth were married for less than 20 years. Catherine was then the step-mother to the older children who were probably all still at home, until they began to marry and move out in the late 1740s and early 1750s. It is estimated that John married Anne **SETTLE** c1748;

and Thomas married a different Anne c1752. It is known that both of these sons moved west in the early 1750s. It then appears that step-mother Catherine raised the older **BARTLETT** boys (John, James, Joseph and Thomas) through their teenage years. Because we haven't found any records for them in Richmond County as adults, it's safe to assume they moved away as soon as they were old enough. This coupled with the fact that they didn't use the name Catherine for any of their children, leads me to suspect some discord between these boys and their step-mother, Catherine.

To be continued in HCJ XXIV, Issue 4

JOSEPH HAMMOND

The following is from "A Reminiscent History of Northern West Virginia, 1895, Goodspeed Brothers, Publishers:" Submitted by E. Ethel Hammond Nielsen

The subject of this article, **JOSEPH HAMMOND**, was born March 14, 1822 and died March 31, 1904. He is buried in the Hammond Graveyard located on Gregory Run. His father, **ROBERT**, married **ELIZABETH LOWTHER** (dtr of **ELIAS LOWTHER**) after the death of Joseph's mother **NANCY FITTRO** (born Feb. 5, 1802-d July 15, 1823). Joseph's wife **SUSANNAH ASH** (1822-1911) was the daughter of **PETER ASH** (1792-1885) and **CATHERINE WIGNER** (1789-1875).

"The energy and perseverance of a man's character have nowhere a better field for manifestation than in agricultural pursuits and stock raising, and from small beginnings often become wealthy and influential citizens, **JOSEPH HAMMOND**, a prominent farmer of Eagle District, Harrison County, was born in 1822. His parents were **ROBERT** and **NANCY (FITTRO) HAMMOND**. When an infant he was left motherless and his father found a home for him with his grandparents, **FITTRO**. There he was reared, almost a

stranger to his father, and after the death of our subject's mother married again. He was the father of four children, born to his second marriage: Elias, Greenbury, John, and Rebecca.

Grandfather **FITTRO** and wife came from Pennsylvania to Harrison County, West Virginia, in pioneer days and settled on Limestone Creek where the wife subsequently died. Some of his children had moved to Ohio and he went to live with them and there died. He was well known as one of the first settlers of this section, and this family was one of the most numerous and best known in the State. He was of German origin and quite a noted character.

JOSEPH HAMMOND, the only child born to his father's first union, was reared by his grandfather **FITTRO**, and during his youth received a few months' schooling each year. He was married in 1844, soon after attaining his majority, to Miss **SUSANNAH ASH**, a native of Harrison County, born in 1822

and the daughter of Peter and Catherine **ASH** who were natives of Switzerland, but who came to this country and settled in Harrison County, where they died....Mr. **ASH** was a farmer and furnished a substitute for the War of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. **HAMMOND** became the parents of eight children: John; .C., wife of G. **PAYNE**; Margaret died when thirteen years old; Joseph A., Peter H., of Colorado; Andrew J. (deceased) was killed February, 1894, by a saw-log--he left a wife and five children; Sarah Etta, wife of George W. **ELLIOTT** and David William. In 1846, Mr. **HAMMOND** located in the woods on his present farm, where he has resided for nearly half a century. He owns two hundred and twenty-three acres there, also another fine farm in this county. He has laways been a hard worker, and has the confidence and respect of all in the county. He raises a good grade of sheep and cattle, and is prosperous and contented. Politically he was formerly a Democrat, but since the war has affiliated with the Republican party, but may be called independent in his views."

Genealogy????

QUERIES

1. Searching for children and descendants of JOHN WESLEY NEFF AND MARGARET BROWN NEFF in Upshur County. Daughter born October 11, 1883 and a son born March 23, 1886 in Upshur. Both children in Upshur records but no names given. Parents both died in Morgantown. Sue NEFF, sueneff@comcast.net, 6219 Sundance Trail, Brighton, MI 48116
2. Does any know where is the grave for Rev. Phineas WELLS? Would appreciate any information anyone might share about him. Diane JONES, 4858 Royal Greens Place, San Diego, CA 92117 dejones3429@aol.com
3. Does anyone know what happened to the original William POWERS journal that provided some of the information for *Chronicles of Border Warfare*? Pattie GILLESPIE, 1046 CR 436, Decatur, TX 76234 pattig@texas.net
4. Adam W. Wiant b. 1856 in Lewis Co. was my Great Grandfather. He married Anna DOTSON/DODSON (don't know when)? They had one child, Abram b. 1879, I think he may have died. My grandmother, Delphia was b. 1889, and her sister, Roxie Gay was b. 1893. Delphia was raised by William Wiant/Wyant b.1873 and Francis b.1869, their daughter was Sarah O. b. 1895. Delphia was a Cousin. This is from the Gilmer County Censuses in 1900. Roxie like Delphia was raised by a relative. Frederick (msp) KELLER 1844 from Maryland Susan S. Wiant b.1842. Roxie Gay Wiant Niece 1894. This from the 1900 Gilmer County Census.
I know Adams father, was Abraham and mother was, Sarah HURST.

Where did the **WIANTS/WYANTS** come from? The big question, where did they live? were there other children?

My mother, Helen and her sisters (Delphia was their Mother) always emphasized that the **WIANT** was spelled with a Y and the Dotson was spelled with a T. I wonder if there is some family secret or a skeleton in the closet. I noticed in one census that there may have been a question if Adam and Anna were even married. I've worked on this for 4 years. Please help.

Also trying to find where John **SNIDER** and Jacob **SNIDER** came from, Jacob married Elizabeth **KELLER**.

Thanks so much. Ju-Wanna (Jo) juwannaf@aol.com or baileetwo@aol.com, address

5. My ancestor, John **BROWN** and sons James and Robert moved from Cumberland County, PA to Hardy County between 1758 and 1774. Robert is documented as being a planter in Hampshire County (Hardy) in 1781 and then dies there about 1786. There is apparently NO RECORD of the estate. Further, the father, John, is reported by withers (identified by default) as having went to Buckhannon with the Pringles but keeping to the woods and hunting to supply the settlements with meat, not taking up any land. There is NO direct evidence of John Sr. until his listing in the Harrison Co tax lists of 1785. Given this and the fact that I can document the existence of other hunter types of the period I have theorized that he may have been in the woods a LOT and never around when there was a tax list made, an estate sale, or any other such thing that would generate a record of him.

Here is my thing - I went to Cumberland County several times and collected everything I can get on any Brown up there before 1760. Having found no obvious connection I am left to shoot for an ID by association. So... I would be interested in knowing about ANYONE who moved from Cumberland County, PA to Hampshire or Hardy County 1756 - 1774. Also, given the absence of an estate record for Robert and any evidence of John during the period I also have entertained the possibility that they could have been somewhere else when Robert died in 1786. So any record

one might run across that would show the death of a Robert Brown circa 1785 in the SW PA, Western VA, Western MD area would be something I would like to know about. David ARMSTRONG, 201 Graham Street, Elkins, WV 26241 heraldry@meer.net

CHRONOLOGY OF THE STALNAKER FAMILY TO BE UPDATED

Are you part of the **STALNAKER** family tree? If so, we want YOU! The Stalnaker Family Association is updating the 1982 version of **A CHRONOLOGY OF THE STALNAKER FAMILY AMERICA** which was researched and compiled by Cecil E. STALNAKER and edited by Martin L. YOKUM.

The 1982 book is a great resource. However, it was compiled in the days before computers and before nearly every family was connected via the internet, many families and branches are not included. Additionally, the resources for widespread research of increased dramatically during the past two decades and so much more information is publicly available for use in this type work.

Your branch of the **STALNAKER** family is encouraged to submit either a gedcom , group sheets, or narrative stories about your section of the family.

No deadline is set for the submission but we ask you to do this as soon as you can. Send your submissions by e-mail to joy@hackerscreek.com or to Joy **STALNAKER**, 213 Linger Run Road, Horner, WV 26372.

INDEX

- ABBOT**
Benjamin, 25
- ALEXANDER**
John, 24
- ALLEN**
Barns, 22
John, 22
- ALLFORD**
George, 24
John, 25
- ANDERSON**
James, 21, 22
- ANGLIN**
William, 24
- ARMSTRONG**
David, 35
- ASA**
William, 22
- ASH**
Peter, 32
PETER, 31
SUSANNAH, 31, 32
- BAILEY**
Betty, 9, 10
Carr, 6, 10
Carr III, 6, 11
Carr Jr., 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,
11, *See*
Carr Sr., 6, 8, 9, 10, 11,
12
James, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
John, 6, 11, 12
Joseph, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11
Mary, 9, 10, 12
Minter, 6, 10
William, 6, 11
- BAILEY**
Carr Jr., 11
James, 11, 12
John, 12
Joseph, 11
- Minter, 11
William, 11
- BAILY**
Mary, 11
- BARE**
Margaret, 25
- BARKLEY**
Thomas, 22
- BARTLETT**
Benjamin, 22
Jim, 26
John, 22
Robert, 22
Thomas, 22
Wm., 21
- BARTLETT**
Anis, 28
Anne, 28, 29
Bathsheba, 28
Bathsheba, 29, c0
Catherine, 26, 29, 30
Cathrine, 29
Ctherine, 26
Elisha, 26, 28, 29, 30
Elizabeth, 26, 28, 29
Francis, 29
infant, 29
James, 26, 28, 29
John, 26, 28, 29, 30
Joseph, 26, 28, 29
Mary, 29, 30
Sarah, 29, 30
Thomas, 26, 27, 28, 29,
30, 31
Thomas Jr., 28, 29, 30
William, 28, 29
- BEARD**
Samuel, 23
- BENTLEY**
Patience, 27
- BIGLAR**

Jacob, 21
BLAIR
 Andrew, 24
 William Jr., 24
 William Sr., 24
BODKIN
 James, 24
BOGARD
 Cornelius, 24
BONET
 Samuel, 21
BOOTH
 Daniel, 24
BORE
 Thomas, 24
BORRIS
 Samuel, 21
BOSART
 John, 23
BOWERS
 John, 22
BREDIN
 George, 24
 Peter, 24
BRIGGS
 William, 24
BRINKLE
 Jacob, 24
BROOKE
 Humphrey, 12
BROWN
 James, 34
 John, 34
 Robert, 34
BROWN
 John, 21
BRUNNING
 Cotton, 19
BRUSH
 George, 21
BULGAR
 Nicolas, 22
BUSH

Adam, 21
 Jacob, 21
 John, 23
BUTCHER
 Henry, 21
CAIN
 John, 22
CAMPBELL
 H.R., 12
 James, 21
CARDER
 Wm., 23
CARPENTER
 Christopher, 22
 Nicolas, 22
CASITY
 Peter, 24
CASSITY
 David, 24
 John, 24
 William, 24
CASTO
 David, 23
CHASE
 Daniel, 21
CHENEY
 Thomas, 21
CHEVELEAR
 Anthony, 23
CLARK
 Richard, 21
 Watson, 21
CLARK
 William, 24
CLEM
 Philip, 24
COBURN
 Jonathan, 22
COLE
 Samuel, 24
COLLINS
 George, 21
 John, 21

COPLIN
Benjamin, 23
CORNELISON
Peter, 22
COZAD
Jacob, 21
CROUCH
Jacob, 24
Janathan, 23
John Jr., 23
John Sr., 23
Joseph, 23
Judy, 24
CROUCH
Joseph, 25
CROZAN
Joseph, 21
CUNNINGHAM
Edward, 22
Thomas, 22
CUPER
Hannah, 23
CURRENCE
John, 23
Lidda, 23
William, 23
CUTRIGHT
Benjamin, 24
John, 22
CUTRITE
John Jr., 23
John Sr., 23
CUTTER
Benjamin, 23
DAVIS
John, 21
Joseph, 22
Wm., 23
DAVISSON
Amaziah, 23
Andrew, 23
Ann, 22
Daniel, 23

Hezekiah, 23
Isaac, 22
John, 23
Joseph, 21
Josiah, 22
Obadiah, 23
DELAY
H., 23
Henry, 23
DONAHUE
Joseph, 24
DOTSON/DODSON
Anna, 33
DOUGLASS
Levi, 23
DRIAKE
George, 23
DUVALL
Lewis, 23
Notley, 23
EBERMAN
Samuel, 24
EDWARDS
David, 21
Isaac, 22
Jonah, 21
EIDSON
Edward, 30
John, 30
ELLIOTT
Richard, 25
ELLIOTT
George W., 32
EVERET
Walter, 22
FINK
Daniel, 23
Henry Jr., 23
Henry Sr., 23
FISHER
Philp, 23
FITTRO
NANCY, 31

FLESTER

Henry, 21

FLOWERS

Lambert, 21

FONES

Batheheba

(BARTLETT), 26

Charles, 29, 30

FORANAH

Charles, 23

FREEMAN

Edom, 21

FRIEND

Jonas, 24

Joseph, 24

GANDY

Neriah, 23

GILLESPIE

Pattie, 33

GOFF

Salathiel, 23

GOODWIN

John, 21

John Jr., 21

GREGORY

John, 23

Joseph, 23

HACKER

John, 21

HADDEN

David, 25

John, 24

HADDOX

Wm., 24

HALEY

Ebenezer, 21

HALL

Joseph, 23

HAMILTON

John, 25

Patrick, 24, 25

Wm., 25

HAMMOND

Andrew J., 32

David William, 32

JOSEPH, 31, 32

Joseph A., 32

Margaret, 32

Peter H., 32

Robert, 31

Sarah Etta, 32

HAMPTON

William, 12

Wm., 12

HANNAN

William, 21

HARBART

Edward, 22

HARBERT

Samuel, 22

HARLESTON

Jacob, 21

HARRISON

Christen, 21

HASTING

Joseph, 23

HAYMOND

Wm., 23

HENDERSON

David, 24

Robert, 24

HESS

John, 22

HICKMAN

Sotha, 23

HILL

Charles Edward "Billy",
14

HILL

Janet, 15

Janett, 15

HOFF

Moses, 21

HOLDER

Thomas, 24

HORNBECK

Benjamin, 24
HUGGLE
John, 21
HUGHES
Job, 22
Thomas, 21
HURST
Sarah, 33
HUSE
Elias, 21
Jesse, 21
HUSTEAD
Gilbert, 23
JACKSON
Edward, 23
George, 22
John, 23
John Jr., 23
Nancy, 5
JAMES
Enoch, 21
Samuel, 22
JOHNSON
Edward, 23
John, 24
JONES
Benjamin, 24
JONES
Anne (BARTLETT), 26
Charles, 29
Diane, 33
KEES
Jacob, 22
KELLER
Elizabeth, 34
Frederick, 33
KESTER
John, 21
KITTLE
Abraham, 24
Jacob, 24
John, 24
Richard, 24

KOON
Joseph, 21
Koonrod, 21
LAMBERT
Jonathan, 23
LAW
Bernadette, 5
John, 5
LECKY
James Jr., 25
James Sr., 25
Thomas, 25
LEVIT
William, 24
LOVBERRY
John Wade, 23
LOWTHER
Joel, 21
William, 22
LOWTHER
ELIAS, 31
ELIZABETH, 31
MACARTHUR
General Douglas, 14
MAGONAGAN
Patrick, 23
MALCOMB
Nancy, 2
MAXWELL
Robert, 24
MCCALLY
John, 22
MCCANN
Frances, 23
Thomas, 22
MCCLAIN
James, 25
MCCUNE
Thomas Doyle, 21
MCDONALD
Franceys, 25
MCHENRY
Isaac, 24

Samuel, 24
MCINTIRE
Samuel, 22
MCKENNEY
Wm., 22
MEEK
James, 22
MILTON
Joseph, 25
MINEAR
Adam, 23
David, 23
Philip, 23
MINTER
Joseph Jr., 12
MOOR
James, 25
MOOREHEAD
George, 21
MOREHEAD
Charles, 12
MORROW
Ralph, 22
MURPHY
David, 23
Dinnes, 23
John, 23
Wm., 23
MYERS
John, 22
NEFF
John Wesley, 33
Margaret Brown, 33
Sue, 33
NEWLON
Bob, 5
NICHOLSON
Susie, 5
Walter, 5
NILLSON
Charles, 25
NUTTER
Christopher, 23

John, 22
Matthew, 23
O'BRIEN
Adam, 21
OWENS
John, 21
Owen, 21
PARSONS
Charles, 23
James, 23
Mickle, 23
Wm., 23
PAULY
John, 24
PAYNE
G., 32
PETRO
Nicholas, 24
PETTY
Ebenezer, 23
PHILLIPS
David, 24
Thomas, 24
PIKE
Robert, 22
PLUMMER
Robert, 21
POWERS
John, 21
Major, 23
POWERS
William, 33
PRATHOR
James, 25
PRETTIOC
Henry, 24
PRUNTY
John, 23
PULLEN
Everard, 30
QUICK
Samuel, 24
RADCLIFF

John, 23
READ
 John, 22
 Thomas, 22
REEDING
 George, 24
RICHARD
 John, 21
RICHARDS
 Benjamin, 22
 Conrad, 21
 George, 22
 Isaac, 22
 Jacob, 22
 Jacob Jr., 22
 Matthew, 21
RICHARDSON
 George, 23
RICHISON
 Aaron, 24
RIFFEL
 Elmer, 25
 Jacob, 25
RIXEY
 Richard, 11
ROBINSON
 Benjamin, 22
 William, 21
ROGERS
 George, 12
ROSECRONTS
 Hezekiah, 24
RUNYAN
 Henry, 23
 William, 22
RUNYON
 John, 21
RUSS
 Henry, 23
RYAN
 Solomaon, 24
SAILOR
 John, 22

SCATES
 Joseph, 29, 30
 Sarah (BARTLETT),
 26
SCHOOLCRAFT
 James, 21
SCOTT
 Mary (BARTLETT), 26
 Thomas, 29, 30
SETTLE
 Anne, 29, 30
SEXTON
 Joseph, 21
SHAVER
 Ellisabth, 24
 Jacob, 24
SHAVERS
 George, 25
 Peter, 25
SHAW
 James, 23
 William, 23
SHINN
 Benjamin, 23
 Isaac, 22
 Levi, 22
 Samuel, 21
SHOOK
 Jacob, 24
SHREVE
 James, 23
SIMERMAN
 Daniel, 25
SKIDMORE
 Andrew, 24
SLEETH
 Alex, 21
 David Wells, 21
 James, 21
 John, 21
SMITH
 Aaron, 22
 Anthony, 24

Janathan, 24
Nicholas, 24
Samuel, 22
William, 24
SNIDER
Henry, 21
Jacob, 34
John, 34
SPRINGSTONE
Elizabeth, 24
STACKHOUSE
Isaac, 22
John, 22
STALNAKER
Jacob Jr., 24
Jacob Sr., 24
Valentine, 24
STALNAKER
Joy, 35
STEWART
George, 22
STOUT
Bonham, 22
Caleb, 21
Daniel, 22
Jonathan, 22
Thomas, 22
TANNER
James, 21
William, 22
TETER
George, 24
TETRICK
George, 21
Jacob, 21
THOMAS
Evan, 21
Ezekial, 21
THOMPSON
Henry, 22
William, 22
TOMBLIN (BAILEY)
Betty, 11

TOMLIN
Betty (BAILEY), 9
Elizabeth, 6
Elizabeth (BAILEY), 6,
10
John, 6, 9, 10
John Sr., 6
TONER
Michael, 24
TRUBIES
John, 24
TRUBY
Christopher, 25
TUCKER
John, 21
Nathan, 21
William, 21
WAGGONER
John, 21
WAMSLEY
David, 22
Joseph, 22
WARD
Cornelius, 22
WARRICK
John, 25
WASHBURN
Philip, 24
WEBB
Elizabeth, 22
Thomas, 22
WELLS
Phineas, 24
WELLS
Rev. Phineas, 33
WEST
Alex, 21
Edmond, 21
Edmund, 21
WESTFALL
C., 24
Cornelius, 24
Daniel, 24

George, 23, 24
Jacob, 24
Jacob Jr., 24
Jacob Sr., 24
John, 24
William, 24
Zachariah, 24
WHITE
May, 2
WHITMAN
Matthias, 24
WIANT
Adam, 33
Roxie Gay, 33
Susan S., 33
WIANT
Abraham, 33
Abram, 33
Adam, 33
Delphia, 33
Francis, 33
Roxie Gay, 33
Sarah O., 33
WIANT/WYANT
William, 33
WICKWIRE
John, 21
WILKINSON
Joseph, 22

Samuel, 22
Thomas, 22
WILLIAMS
Bazel, 23
WILMOTH
Thomas, 23
WILSON
Benjamin, 24
George, 25
John, 24
Wm., 24
WIRE
Hannah, 24
WOLF
Jacob, 24
Nicholas, 24
WOLFE
John, 23
Raymond, 4
WOLFE, RAYMOND, 4
WOOD
Abijah, 22
John, 22
Joseph, 22
YOAKUM
John, 24
ZIMMERMAN
Diane Hill, 13

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